French Fail to Quell North African Upsurge

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National Guard Opens Plant To Scabs in Indiana Strike

Mutiny Spreads Among French Army Draftees

By George Lavan

OCT. 9 — As thousands of French troops with the most modern equipment failed to put down the guerrilla warfare that broke out a week ago in the Riff mountains of independence-seeking Morocco another deadly threat rose before the eyes of the French imperialists—mutiny in the French Army.

For two days the city of Rouen in France has been the scene of large-scale fighting by soldiers and civilians against the French government's special strikebreaking police, called the CRS. These police, who are equipped like troops, were called in on Oct. 6 to force a group of 500 army reservists into trucks which would take them on the first leg of their trip to North Africa.

When the young draftees (they have just finished their 18 months of compulsory military training) refused to mount the trucks, the steel-helmeted CRS blocked the barracks gates. A group of mutineers seized a truck and drove it full speed into the wall, making a breach. Then their fellows poured through the hole and marched through Rouen shouting that they refused to go to North Africa. They also tore insignia of rank from the shoulders of their officers.

Crisis in France
By Daniel Roberts
(See Page 3)

SUPPORTED BY WORKERS

A group of mutineers, in a barracks surrounded by the CRS held off their besiegers by throwing everything available at them. Workmen in the vicinity, seeing what was going on, rushed to the aid of the army reservists, attacking the police from the rear. The CRS had to turn around and try to hold off the ever-growing crowd of civilians. Fighting kept up till the evening of Oct. 7 with the size of the civilian allies of the reservists swelling to 1,500. On several occasions they broke through the CRS lines and some workers were able to enter the barracks to fight alongside the draftees.

Support for the mutineers swelled visibly at quitting time at the factories. Forming columns, and singing the International—the song of the Socialist, Communist and union movements—factory workers, armed only with their fists and stones they could pick up, hurled themselves against the reinforced CRS, armed with tear gas guns and clubs and protected by helmets.

(Continued on page 3)

Scabherding!

Contingents of the National Guard imposing martial law in New Castle, Indiana, are shown above around the foundry of the Perfect Circle Corporation. Scabs and police in the plant opened fire with pistols, rifles and shotguns on UAW-CIO pickets and their sympathizers on Oct. 5. A pitched battle ensued. Seen at right is a UAW-CIO picket sign. Pretending to be shocked by the shooting-gallery tactics of the company and the police against the strikers, and declaring the strikers equally guilty for the violence, Governor Craig ordered out the troops to preserve the peace. This preservation turns out to include limiting pickets to five and military scabherding for the company, which resumed production Oct. 10.

UAW Local Pledges "Never to Give Up the Fight Until We Win"

By Henry Gitano

NEW CASTLE, Indiana, Oct. 11 — Under protection of National Guard tanks, sand-bagged machine-gun nests and fixed bayonets, the Perfect Circle Corp. today reopened its plant with 90 scabs after its brutal shooting last Wednesday of striking CIO auto workers and their sympathizers.

Negotiations have broken down completely. After Governor George N. Craig of Indiana established martial law here yesterday, as well as in Hagerstown and Richmond, the company immediately decided to reopen. Don Ballard, Indiana UAW-CIO official, said: "We refuse to attend any meetings within the shadow of fixed bayonets and Sherman tanks." The foundry today was surrounded by four tanks, two half-tracks, machine-gun nests, military trucks, jeeps and the glistening bayonets of M-1 rifles. Ninety strikebreakers slithered past the military array to partake of their scabbing. A second battalion of guardsmen has doubled the size of the original 600 troops.

NINE WOUNDED

Nine workers were wounded on Oct. 5 by rifle, shotgun and pistol fire, poured from the fortress-like foundry into the ranks of the pickets. Company attorney Clyde Hoffman admitted firearms had been brought into the plant (some by helicopter) with the consent of the police and that the firing started from inside the plant.

The police force, which brought out the strikebreakers after the shooting, confiscated enough scab

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Oct. 12—UAW-CIO local 370, which represents the embattled Perfect Circle strikers, today condemned Gov. Craig's use of the National Guard in New Castle, Indiana, as being not martial law but "glorified plant protection." The members resolved "never to give up the fight until we win our rights or the company goes broke." UAW officials pledged that the International's $25 million strike fund was behind the hard-pressed local.

NAACP Demands Democrats Act On Dixie Terror

By John Thayer

Oct. 11—Mass protest meetings in Negro communities throughout the country continued to demand federal action against the reign of terror in Mississippi which culminated in the unpunished lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till. As these demands failed to stir either the Democratic Congressional leaders or the Republican administration into any kind of effective action, the speeches of Negro leaders became sharper and more threatening.

The text of an angry letter written by Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, was released on Oct. 11. Wilkins warned that unless the Democratic Party does something about Democratic-run Mississippi it may lose the Negro vote in the 1956 elections.

NEW PARTY

Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, addressing an outdoor protest meeting of 20,000 called by the CIO Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union in midtown Manhattan, declared that if neither the Democratic or Republican parties responded to the demands of the Negro people for action on Mississippi, then the time had come to start a new party.

Rep. Powell, who is himself a Democrat, asked that a delegation from the meeting be sent to see the National Committees of both parties and ask them what

(Continued on page 4)

Curran Tightens Grip On NMU at Convention

By James O'Hara

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 — The CIO National Maritime Union closed its national convention today. The week-long sessions, attended by over 500 delegates, took its most important action when it gave legal authority to Joseph Curran, the union's President, for his latest move to consolidate his bureaucratic power.

The convention voted to accept Curran's recommendation on the reorganization of the leading staff of the union. The posts of national secretary and national treasurer were consolidated into the post of secretary-treasurer.

CURRAN

AIMED AT STONE

This organizational move was aimed directly at the Union's National Treasurer, M. Hedley Stone. Stone has held down this post since the early days of the NMU and is one of the few surviving lieutenants of Curran from that time.

Originally part of the Stalinist apparatus that raised Curran from the ranks and educated him for the number one job, Stone was alert enough to break from his old pals in sufficient time to take his place in the group around Curran that first edged away from the Stalinist machine, and then, when the cold-war period began, went all-out in a war of extermination against their former friends and comrades.

Stone's fall from grace came last November when he voted in the national council against Curran's line on the hiring hall. Curran had set a course of retreat before the demands of the National Labor Relations Board. The union hiring hall was opened up and the shrinking number of jobs were offered to non-union as well as union men. This breach in one of the basic defenses of union conditions in the maritime industry alarmed the membership of the union.

Stone and Vice-President Duffy voiced that alarm at the national council meeting. In Curran's book this is unpardonable sin. Both of these officers buttoned up and never permitted the membership to learn of their disagreement. They played the game according to the rules that Curran has set down. Nevertheless they were charged by Curran with flaunting the will of the majority. The convention action, and the public flaying of Stone by Curran, sealed the treasurer's fate.

How a Workers and Farmers Govt. Would Deal With Mississippi

By George Breitman

[The following is an excerpt from a speech made by George Breitman at the Detroit Friday Night Socialist Forum Oct. 7 on the reign of terror in Mississippi. After analyzing the reasons for this terror that resulted in the lynching of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of his killers, Breitman posed the question of what should be done. We print his answer to that question below.Ed.]

What then should be done? What should we be fighting for today? I can tell you in two words: federal intervention. Federal intervention, with troops if necessary. That's what should be demanded and done. The federal government should step into Mississippi and put a stop to the reign of terror, punish the lynchers and protect the rights of the Negro people.

That's what the Negro people of Mississippi—and of Michigan too—are waiting to hear and to see, a demand that the government of the United States quit hiding behind legal technicalities. It must quit dodging its responsibilities and step in with all the power at its command to uphold and protect the civil rights of the Negro people. Mississippi and its courts have already proved to the whole world they have no intention of recognizing or protecting these rights. That's what has to be done in this situation—and nothing less will do the job.

If we had a Workers and Farmers government in Washington today, that is, a labor government elected by and responsible to the working people organized into a party of their own, do you think it would hesitate for five minutes to intervene in a situation such as the one that exists in Mississippi and other Southern states today?

Not for five minutes. Not for three minutes. Not if it really were a government with a feeling of responsibility to the workers and with a shred of concern for the democratic rights of the people.

Without hesitation it would consider it a duty to declare a state of emergency in Mississippi, as the federal government has the power to do. It would move into Tallahatchie County, take the lynchers of Emmett Till into custody for a real trial, dismiss or arrest the sheriff and the other co-conspirators of Milam and Bryant, issue warnings to the Citizens Councils to discontinue their coercive activities, order the school boards to put an immediate end to segregation and to initiate integration in the schools within one week, order the election officials to start registration of all who want to vote, and set an early date for election of all officials and posts in the county, at which the right of anyone to vote would be defended and upheld by the full power of the federal government.

That's the very least a Workers and Farmers government would do in a situation like the one in Mississippi. It would probably do a great deal more to insure that there would be no more tampering or flouting of the Bill of Rights in the state of Mississippi. And then we'd really see how brave these people are who now strut around like heroes because they can beat up and kill defenseless Negroes, both adults and children.

If someone should fling up his hands in horror and ask what right have you to do such a thing, the Workers and Farmers government would answer: We do this by virtue of the powers vested in the federal government by the constitution of the United States. We do it by virtue of our promise to root out every last vestige of racism and Jim Crowism and lynch terrorism in the land.

PRECEDENTS

It would say further: We are taking these emergency measures by virtue of the same powers that were utilized in the past by the capitalist class when they ran the government, as, for example, they did when they proclaimed a state of emergency in the 1890's because the workers of the Pullman Co. dared to go on strike for better conditions. At that time, some of you may recall, the President of the U.S., a Democrat named Cleveland, sent troops into the strike areas and arrested strikers and their leaders, including Eugene V. Debs, the union leader who later became a Socialist. In this way they broke the strike.

The only difference will be

(Continued on page 2)

Lyncher's Senator Picketed

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, picketed Oct. 8, the U.S. Customs Building in Chicago. Senator Eastland, a Democrat representing the poll-tax state of Mississippi where racist terror reigns, was directing an investigation of "Communist" propaganda in Illinois. Signs carried by the pickets read:

"This committee should investigate Mississippi."
"Witch hunts in Chicago won't stop child-lynching in Miss."
"Senator Eastland — who killed Emmett Till?"
"Mississippi is the real threat to internal security."

Immediate Federal Intervention! -- An Editorial

How many more lynchings, beatings, floggings and kidnapings must we have before the federal government acts to protect the Negro people of Mississippi?

Negro leaders are warning that the whitewash of Emmett Louis Till's lynchers at the farcical Sumner, Miss. trial was a go-ahead signal to the child-murdering white supremacists to step up their reign of terror.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, front-line leader of the Negro people in the Mississippi delta area, told the editors of the Pittsburgh Courier, Oct. 8, "Unless the federal government steps in . . . there will be an outbreak of violence in Mississippi . . . which will shock the very imagination of the American people, and of the entire civilized world."

Then why doesn't the federal government step in? And why aren't the self-proclaimed Democratic-liberal friends of the Negro people, the officials of the AFL and the CIO, and the leaders of the mass Negro organizations themselves demanding, loudly and insistently, immediate federal intervention, including the sending of U.S. Army troops into lynch-ridden Mississippi?

Does the federal government lack authority for such intervention? Not at all. It simply does not want to act. When Big Business wanted to intervene in the Korean civil war on the side of the landlords and Syngman Rhee's dictatorship, hundreds of thousands of American boys were mobilized by Truman for "police action" against the workers and peasants of Korea.

But for the protection of one million Negroes in Mississippi, living under a reign of racist terror, the federal government has not lifted a finger.

The decision of an all-white jury composed of the sympathizers of the lynchers, Roy Milam and J. W. Bryant, was a declaration of war by the racist Southern ruling class. It was their answer to the historic U.S. Supreme Court decision of May, 17, 1954, declaring school segregation unconstitutional.

If there were any truth to the declarations of love for democracy and freedom that come out of Washington every day the brazen challenge of the Mississippi lynchers would be taken up by the government. Troops would be sent immediately to Mississippi. The lynchers would be brought to justice and the Dictatorship of Jim Crow would be removed so the people of Mississippi could freely elect their own government.

The two capitalist parties, Democratic and Republican, that share the power in Washington are not going to take such a step of their own volition. They are too preoccupied with the filthy game of courting the Southern Dixiecrats as a "balance of power" to even utter one squeak of protest against what is happening in Mississippi.

Moreover, the rule of Big Business in the U.S. is bound up with the maintenance of the open-shop, cheap-labor system in the South. The open-shop South, in turn, depends on the perpetuation of the Jim Crow system. And the Jim Crow system cannot survive without racist terror.

Thus both Big Business parties have a vested interest in maintaining the rule of the Southern oligarchy.

That is why the political policy of the labor officials has crippled the effectiveness of the American labor movement in the struggle against Jim Crow. The labor officials are tied to the Democratic Party machine. And as long as those ties remain the unions are prevented from forming a powerful fighting alliance with the Negro people in the North and South and smashing the Jim Crow system once and for all.

The labor officials stand at the head of the greatest power in America — the working class. It is a power that can wipe the Jim Crow terrorists right off the map.

That power must be unleashed. The Negroes in Mississippi cannot wait. Labor must fight with all its organized might to force the federal government to intervene in Mississippi and enforce 100% the constitutional rights of the Negro people there.

SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS AND PRESS FUND BEGUN

The Socialist Press and Publication Fund, which opened a drive Oct. 15 to raise a minimum of $15,000 by Jan. 31, 1956, deserves the support of every reader of the Militant. The proceeds will help finance the publication of a series of important books and pamphlets, as well as providing much needed financial support for the Militant and the Marxist magazine, Fourth International.

The subject matter of the planned publications ranges from immediate issues facing American labor to the most fundamental problems of world politics. The first pamphlet that your contributions will help publish is "Desegregation! Labor's Stake in the Fight for Negro Equality," by Jean Simon. Also scheduled is "Twenty Years of the CIO" by Art Preis which has been appearing serially in the Militant.

Heading the book list are works by the great Marxist leader and writer, Leon Trotsky, as well as a major compilation of the writings of James P. Cannon, founder of the Socialist Workers Party and a leading figure in the labor and radical movement for the past forty-five years.

Those seeking a clear understanding of the inner laws of the great revolutionary developments in China and the entire colonial world will welcome the reprinting of Trotsky's "Theory of the Permanent Revolution" which will appear in an improved translation with a new preface relating it to contemporary events. A second project will make available a complete collection of Trotsky's writings on the United States.

Publication plans for the writings of Cannon include rich material on the early history of the American Communist movement, selections from his ever-popular Militant column, "Notebook of an Agitator," and a compilation of his speeches on Socialism.

Help realize this splendid project. Send a generous contribution to the Socialist Press and Publications Fund, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

Radiation Dangers Ignored by AEC

By Robert Chester

What are the long term effects of atomic radiation on present and future generations? This question has haunted scientists and geneticists who have investigated the problem, but their efforts to publicize the danger has been stymied by official sources.

When the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva, last August, the emphasis was on the safeguards that had been taken. British scientists boasted that not one worker had suffered from radiation while U.S. scientists claimed that only an "accident" in one plant had resulted in the radiation of a few men and contaminated some of the countryside.

SILENCED ON HIROSHIMA

But no report on the long term effects of radiation was allowed. After the Conference ended it was revealed that Dr. Hermann J. Muller who won the 1946 Nobel Prize for his work on the effects of radiation on heredity, was barred from participating. He had presented a paper which warned of the dangers of radiation but could not place it before the Conference because "upon examination by the technical staff of the United States delegation, it was found to contain material referring to the non-peaceful uses of atomic energy, namely, the bombing of the Japanese city of Hiroshima."

A report by columnist Robert S. Allen now reveals some of the material in the suppressed paper. Dr. Muller charged that the policy and standards of the Atomic Energy Commission for protection against radiation are inadequate and dangerous and should be immediately revised. He also stated that the wartime atomic bombing of Japan will cause, over a long period of time, as many casualties through heredity as the devastating blasts themselves.

"Exposure of one parent to the so-called permissible dose of three-tenths roentgen per week for some 15 years before reproduction, would result in half his children carrying an inducted mutation. This would usually be small in effect and not indentifiable, yet, it would tend to hamper successive descendants until it led to the extinction of its line," Dr. Muller concluded.

In response to pressure by scientists the National Academy of Scientists, on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and with the approval of the AEC, announced on April 7 that it was about to engage in a broad study of the effects of atomic radiation on human and other living organisms. Dr. Muller spoke before this body warning that the hydrogen bomb tests could cause "tens of thousands" of harmful mutations in the next generation of Americans.

IRRESPONSIBILITY?

Chairman Lewis Strauss of the AEC used the first opportunity to ridicule this view. Speaking before the American Medical Association last June he said it was "an act of irresponsibility" for anyone to claim that radiation from atomic tests is poisoning the air and guaranteeing future generations of "monsters." Yet he considered it important enough to bar this claim from the international gathering of scientists.

Thus far the National Academy of Sciences, despite all the means at its disposal, is moving at a tortoise pace in its study. When the New York Post reporter Robert Spivack checked to find what progress had been made in the last six months, all that could be given him was that the president of the Academy had "spoken informally with some European and American scholars about the work."

This fall the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee will hold hearings on the matter, but it is safe to say that the statements of the direct representative of Big Business, AEC Chairman Strauss, will carry more weight than leading scientists like Dr. Muller. **The U.S. has embarked upon a race to maintain supremacy in the atomic field, for commercial as well as military reasons. Against the urgency of maintaining its dominant position in the world, the welfare of future generations will take second place.**

Scenes and Interviews From The Perfect Circle Battle Front

By Henry Gitano

The legal limit, five pickets, were getting ready Monday night for their six hour patrol. The picket captain said to them, "They're going to enter the plant tomorrow. We can't let ourselves by massacred by the tanks and that's just what it would amount to with the men we've got here. You just stand there and watch what's going on. This ain't gonna last forever, nor very long." A young striker in an army fatigue jacket: "I don't know how a scab can face himself, how he can look in the mirror when he shaves." An old timer: "I wonder where a dead scab goes; he sure won't go to heaven and hell won't have him. I guess he'll just scab on the devil."

* * *

Most strikers have part-time jobs, some of those not working or fixing their homes, were in front of the union hall, exchanging strike stories. One of the returning pickets: "I was out there and those ten soldiers were practising with blanks, laying their machine-guns and working out fields of fire, and that police plane was snooping around."

A veteran of labor struggle said: "This is like the days of Harlan county. Perfect Circle thinks this is another Kohler strike, but they're wrong. We're not going to let this go on for 19 months. We've got to win. They're all watching us: Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, U.S. Steel. They're all interested in New Castle. Because if Perfect Circle can break our union here, then the next thing it'll be somewhere else. Perfect Circle is the leader for a union-smashing principle. The others figure it could snowball until the principle is solid enough so they can use it. This isn't just our fight."

* * *

A Chrysler UAW local official came out of the union hall: "Did you hear about it? The Indianapolis - Chrysler plant was going to quit work because they were using Perfect Circle rings in transmissions. It was settled when they substituted another brand for Perfect Circle." (Plymouth Division workers refused to use Perfect Circle goods, so the company secured piston rings from another supplier. Chrysler division which is also supplied by Perfect Circle has used another source since the New Castle strike started July 25). A couple of strikers chimed in that Perfect Circle didn't care if it didn't sell anything. They just want to smash the union.

* * *

The owner of some cabs asked a union official what he should do when scabs ask to be driven to the plant. He was advised to take them a few blocks away and tell them they're on their own. He agreed to do that if he allowed them in his cabs at all.

* * *

As martial law was declared, a dozen strikers were sitting on the stoop at the union hall: "That's what Perfect Circle wanted all the time. Run the plant with bayonets. Tomorrow or the next day, they'll get all the local and out-of-town men they can recruit." Another striker quickly retorted: "They won't get any men to work there; they'll get scabs and that's all." **The talk shifted to the governor who had invoked martial law. "The governor ought to be impeached." Another could see no sense to that: "He should be embalmed, otherwise he'll just get more money, working for Perfect Circle. I don't mean in the plant, but in the Hagerstown front office."**

* * *

From the center of the square, two blocks away, a captain in a jeep was followed by a truck loaded with guardsmen. They were posted in pairs with bayonets at the ready. Soon they came over to us: "We've got orders. No more than two people can assemble on the streets."

* * *

The New Castle UAW placed a full page ad in the New Castle Courier Times of Oct. 10 with a 1934 column of Heywood Broun on The Strikebreaker: "Much has been said about the American standard of living and the necessity of its preservation. . . Where it still exists, the credit must go to the unions which have kept wages up and hours down. The non-union man is a person who reaps where he has not sown. . . He is willing to profit by aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support."

* * *

New Castle was brought into the Indianapolis municipal campaign when James O. Birr, Republican nominee for mayor said, "Leaders of the same union that flouted the law in New Castle are active in the campaign to defeat me and elect the Democratic nominee, Phillip L. Bayt." Bayt retorted, "The Republicans called me anti-union because I used the resources of the city during a garbage strike to keep this vital service operating and protect the public health."

* * *

At Hagerstown there was a 6 P. M. curfew for everyone under 18 years and a 9 P. M. curfew for those over 18. Officials at the Hagerstown Perfect Circle plant who admitted they had arms inside their plant, were not dispossessed of their arsenal in accordance with martial law.

* * *

A reporter introduced himself to a striker: "I'm from the Detroit Free Press. Now I'd like to know how —" The striker cut him short: "You go see Caldwell." The reporter persisted that he wanted to interview a striker too, but the striker was adamant: "You just go in there and talk to Caldwell. He's in his locked office." Then the striker said, "You can't trust none of these reporters and the papers and radio won't never tell you the truth."

* * *

A local over-the-road driver said, "I'm sure glad there's no scabs living near me. There might be a mistaken identity of houses. You know, I never thought they'd use troops to break strikes nowadays. I heard John L. Lewis said his miners were ready to come and support the strike."

* * *

In a drug store, while martial law was explained over the radio, counter customers all gathered around. There was complete silence while the residents listened to what extent they were to be deprived of their liberties for the greater glory of an arrogant, union-busting outfit.

* * *

Prosecutor Frederick L. Hall of Henry County stated that a grand jury might investigate strike violence and the violation of a court order issued Aug. 1 by circuit Judge Wesley W. Ratcliff, limiting the number of pickets to five.

* * *

Returning sun-tanned and bronzed from a pleasure excursion off the Bahamas and Florida, Governor Craig told labor and company officials: "I want each and everyone of you to return to your homes and repair to your chambers of private counsel and pray." Craig, not only prayed, but imposed full martial law to break a strike.

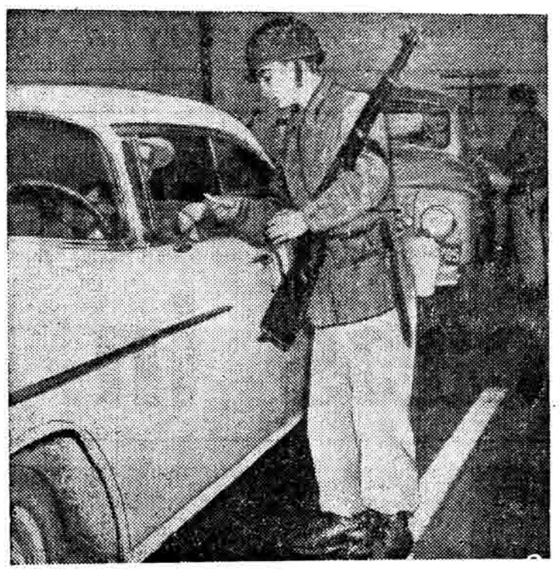
* * *

The labor editor of a leading Indianapolis paper said privately that there was no necessity for calling the National Guard, nor for imposing martial law. He said the story of 5,000 demonstrators originated in the imaginative brain of an AP reporter and was picked up by everyone else.

* * *

A waitress told about her uncle, an office employe at Perfect Circle who got a notice to report for work on Wed. Oct. 5, or lose his job. "He told his wife: 'What can I do, how can I live without a job and with three kids?' His wife replied: 'How can you live if you scab?'"

"Halt! Who Goes?" – "Scab" – "Pass!"



Indiana National Guard sentries shown checking on occupants of cars approaching Perfect Circle plant. Scabs, of course, were permitted to pass. In several cases rifles were taken from them. Since the scabby claim was that they were for squirrel hunting, there were no military reprimands.

A Close Look At the South

By John Thayer

"Sir, this is not the United States. This is Sunflower County, Mississippi. And that's my wife sitting over there. And those are my children. And as long as there's a breath in my body those children are not going to be mongrelized by the Supreme Court." With these words from an interview with the Executive Secretary of the White Citizens Councils of Mississippi, begins a survey of the South. Written by Homer Bigart, noted war correspondent, in serial form, it appeared in the N.Y. Herald Tribune from Sept. 18 to 26.

Bigart traveled 6,700 miles through 11 Southern states, observing conditions and interviewing officials, editors, educators, clergymen, Negroes and white supremacists. His number one conclusion—sixteen months after the Supreme Court's decision against school segregation and four months after its "enforcement" ruling — is: "There has been a stiffening of resistance to integration."

MISSISSIPPI DELTA

Sunflower County, where the White Citizens Councils originated, is in the Mississippi delta, a rich cotton-farming area, where the Negro people are in the great majority. It is where the racist terror is greatest and where 14-year-old Emmett Till was lynched.

Till's lynching was no aberration. It was a perfectly logical result of the Jim Crow oppression of the Negro people which has been stepped up by the organized campaign to prevent school desegregation and to smash the Negro's hope for advancement in the South.

Governor Hugh White of Mississippi gave Bigart this answer: "Regardless of the Supreme Court of the United States, we are going to maintain segregation . . . not one percent of our people got any respect for anybody on the court . . . They're not going to tell us what to do in this state. So far as we are concerned they can head up. Integration is out of the picture. We are not going to have it. I'd just like to know how they can enforce it."

With open support from state officials the White Citizens Councils use economic reprisals and threats against any Negroes daring to petition for school desegregation. Says Bigart: "Throughout the delta country the Citizens Councils maintain a vigilant watch against subversion. Down here subversion equals integration."

"In Mississippi all five candidates for Governor in the recent Democratic primary were so shrill for white supremacy that one would think they were running on an apartheid ticket in South Africa," comments the N.Y. Herald Tribune correspondent.

As Bigart develops his picture of the South the key role of the denial of voting rights to the Negro people emerges. In Mississippi, for example, the Negro population is about one million, or half the total. In the delta counties, where Judge Lynch rides high, the Negroes are the overwhelming majority. Precisely in these counties the economic oppression depends upon control of the political machinery by the racist plantation owners. **They and the Democratic-Dixiecrat state machine fear above all else the enfranchisement of the Negro majority. They saw with horror how in neighboring Louisiana the Negro vote, though greatly restricted, was enough to foil the Democratic machine's plan to switch the Louisiana electoral vote from the Democratic column to Eisenhower in 1952.**

Therefore one of the prime aims of the Democratic state officials and the White Citizens Councils is to cut down the tiny number of Negroes registered to vote in Mississippi. These number 22,000 (out of a Negro population of a million) and about 10,000 are estimated to have dared to vote in the Democratic run-off primary (the only election that counts in the Deep South). In the past few months the campaign against Negroes voting has resulted in two lynchings in the delta area—those of Rev. G. W. Lee and Lamar Smith.

"BALD-FACED FINAGLING"

Bigart's description of Tuskegee, Alabama, throws much light on the denial of the right to vote. This is the site of the famous Negro institute of learning founded by Booker T. Washington. Nearby is a big Jim Crow Veterans Administration hospital. In the county Negroes outnumber whites four to one. The presence of Tuskegee Institute and the hospital means that the level of Negro education in the town is well above that of the whites. Since white political control depends on holding the Negro registration in the whole county down to 1,000, "this takes some pretty bald-faced finagling," is Bigart's comment.

In Alabama cities the same situation prevails. Birmingham has a quota system (to "comply" with the Supreme Court ruling that Negroes can vote) by which 4,000 Negroes are allowed to register. After that number has been reached all others are rejected.

(Next week: Forces for change in the South.)

Socialist Candidates Enter S. F. Elections

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 — "Big Business runs the government of San Francisco," Frank Barbaria and Frances James, Socialist Workers Party candidates for Mayor and Supervisor, declared today in statements opening their campaign. "The welfare of the working people—who make up a large majority of the population — is always considered in last place. We want a workers' administration which will put it in the first place where it belongs."

The two SWP candidates announced that campaign headquarters have been established at 307 So. Van Ness Avenue. They ran for the same public offices in 1953 and polled 18,000 and 15,000 votes respectively.

Frank Barbaria was raised in San Francisco. He is an electrical worker and former seaman. Frances James is a garment worker. She is organizer of the local branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

In discussing the mayoralty election, Barbaria stated that he would not confine himself to purely local questions but raise national and international issues as well. "Overall problems of war, depression, the witch-hunt and Jim Crow are decisive in shaping the lives of the residents of San Francisco. If elected Mayor, I would use the weight of my office to oppose the war drive of the National Administration."

On the local level, Barbaria condemned the bogged-down slum clearance program. "Even the meager program adopted by the city for providing decent housing for the lower-paid workers is being sabotaged by the real estate interests," he charged. He proposed to change the personnel of the slum clearance committee so as to make it representative of the unions and racial minorities.

He also criticized the undemocratic character of the Board of Education. "The attempt made last year to muzzle San Francisco teachers is an indication that drastic revision of the school board setup is necessary," Barbaria said. "As Mayor I would urge the replacement of the present system of appointment of board members by a method of direct election."

Frances James pledged her support to all struggles of the working people against Big Business and its political representatives. "Only when determined struggles have been waged by the working people has there been any progress made in the city," she stated.

By way of example, she cited the successful campaign waged this year by the city's teachers with the backing of the San Francisco labor movement which restored their right to take part in political action, especially where better schools and education are concerned. This right had been suppressed by the reactionary school board.

She also pointed to the vigorous fight waged by working mothers which defeated plans of the National Association of Manufacturers to liquidate child care centers in California.

Mrs. James condemned the Jim-Crowing of Negroes and other racial minorities in the city and pledged to "oppose discrimination in hiring and firing, in housing and all its other manifestations."

Both SWP candidates urged the unions and Negro struggle organizations to build a Labor Party on the national as well as local scale. "Only independent working class political action can prevent depression, H-bomb warfare and all other evils of capitalist class rule," they said.

...National Guard Scabherding

(Continued from page 1)

guns to cover four table tops — in addition to clubs and a stack of pipe lengths. After the strikers had been fired upon without provocation, some of the pickets ran home and returned with their guns.

CIO President Walter Reuther charged the Perfect Circle Corporation with responsibility for the shooting: "Some of those who did the shooting were recognized as Perfect Circle supervisory employes and can be identified by witnesses." He asked for a complete and thorough investigation. Ray Berndt, Director of UAW Region 3, charged New Castle police with issuing gun permits "promiscuously" to strikebreakers and supervisory personnel.

Thirty-five striking members of UAW Local 370 were discharged by the company on Oct. 4 for participating in mass picketing. That night a protest caravan of 300 cars drove around the plant without incident. On the morning of Oct. 5 most of the workers at the Chrysler and Ingersoll Steel plants here did not report for work. Aroused by the discharge of the Perfect Circle strikers, they and others — 1,000 strong — demonstrated their solidarity by augmenting the picket line.

13-WEEKS OLD

This strike began on July 25 when the UAW called a walkout for a union shop, supplementary unemployment pay, wage increases and contract improvements. Perfect Circle's main piston-ring plant, employing 1,370, is at Hagerstown. Two smaller ones at Richmond employ 420. Its New Castle foundry employs 340.

The company hired scabs and maintained partial production with the aid of an injunction secured on Aug. 1. This limited pickets to five. Perfect Circle then moved to have the NLRB decertify the union at the Richmond and Hagerstown plants. Continuing to operate with strikebreakers, the company announced it would not come to any final contract agreement until after the decertifying elections had been held.

The UAW's originally conciliatory attitude was amply demonstrated by full page ads, put in the papers by UAW District Director Berndt on Aug. 29. These offered settlement of the strike by arbitration; the union and the company jointly to choose an arbitrator and his decision to be binding; if the union and company could not agree on the choice of an arbitrator, U.S. Secretary of Labor Mitchell was to appoint one. The Perfect Circle Corporation contemptuously rejected the arbitration proposal, declaring: "Questions of principle cannot be subjected to possible compromise."

POLICE VIOLENCE

The strike has been marked by police-violence, which included the Sept. 27 smashing of a peaceful picket line by local cops led by Mayor Paul F. McCormack. Fifty union men and women were then clubbed, arrested and literally thrown into jail.

After the company's shooting spree of Oct. 5, the plant was closed by pickets. Gov. Craig, fishing off the eastern coast of Florida, ordered out the National Guard by long distance early the next day. Limited martial law was imposed on New Castle. Road blocks were set up. All cars coming into town were searched and the occupants questioned. Tanks surrounded the plant and jeeps patrolled the streets.

William Caldwell, UAW international representative, told Mayor McCormack: "I do not control . . . the feelings of workers throughout Indiana . . . and throughout the U.S. . . . The outside sentiment, if you reopen this plant, may cause us all trouble. I can't govern it."

Perfect Circle officials informed the governor that it didn't feel compelled "to negotiate with lawbreakers." In his order imposing martial law, Gov. Craig stated: "There is no law against an employer operating his plant if he can, and that right will be preserved by the military."

The anti-labor Perfect Circle Corp. was headed by Lothair Teetor up to two years ago, when he "resigned" to become Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the Eisenhower administration. Giving up his chairmanship of the corporation board, he nevertheless remained a board member while filling his important government job. He furthermore took part in board meetings of Perfect Circle and reportedly retained stock ownership.

As Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Teetor drew fire from the unions for his rabidly anti-labor speeches. As soon as the news of the company gunplay on Oct. 5 in New Castle reached Washington, the White House hastily announced that Teetor was resigning as of Nov. 30, but that it had nothing to do with the strike. Teetor is reported "on leave" from Washington at present and is said to be on his yacht off Florida. There is no indication whether he happened to bump into Gov. Craig who was reported fishing in those same waters last week.

...Workers Govt. and Mississippi

(Continued from page 1)

that a workers' government will not use these powers to break strikes and defend the profits of the capitalists. It will use these powers in behalf of the workers and farmers, in behalf of the poor and downtrodden, in behalf of the oppressed and exploited. And no one is more exploited and oppressed, no one needs the helping hand of the government more in this country than the Negro people of the South.

A Workers and Farmers government would say:

We have a good precedent for doing what we do. It is a precedent set by the capitalist class itself, less than 100 years ago. It is the precedent set by the Republican administration that ruled this country after the Civil War, during the Reconstruction period.

At that time the Southern slave system had been broken. But the Southern planters tried to revive it even after the civil war by driving the Negroes into a new form of bondage. And when the government saw that, it sent federal troops to the South as a force to protect the Negroes. It did protect them—their lives, their right to get wages, their right to go to school, their right to vote and their right to run for office.

That was the only time in the history of the South that anything remotely approaching democracy existed—when the federal government had bayonets there to enforce it.

It's true that later the Republicans got more conservative and made a deal with the Democrats. They betrayed the Negroes and withdrew the troops, leaving the Negro people to the tender mercies of their worst enemies.

But we of the Workers and Farmers government have the same right to intervene in the South that the capitalists had, except that this time there will be no drawing back. There will be no deals with the Bourbons. There will be no betrayal of the Negro people this time, because we mean business and we don't intend to withdraw until the Jim Crow system is smashed into a million pieces and the rights of the workers and Negroes in the South are so solidly established and recognized that no one will dare threaten them again.

That's what a Workers and Farmers government would say —and that's what it would do.

THE MILITANT ARMY

Mass protest meetings on the Till lynching continue throughout the country. Reports on our coverage of these meetings with the Militant also continue to come in. **Meryl Waxberg** writes from **Cleveland:** "I sold the entire 250 extra copies on the Till case you sent us. People are very much interested in what we have to say about the murder of Till and how to bring his slayers to justice." On the regular work Meryl continues: **"Woodrow Chace, Andrea Morgan, Marvin Scalia** and I have been doing consistent work in a project. We sold about 40 papers, distributed a thousand leaflets on our forum to an NAACP meeting and got a very good reception."

Allen Winters reports for **Detroit:** "Last Thursday we sold the papers and pamphlets you sent us at a Till protest meeting. Mrs. Bradley spoke there to an attendance of between five and six hundred. **John Collins, Tom Johnson, Edith Marshall, Al Winters, Dotty Lessing** and **Edith Black** sold 56 Militants, 47 copies of **Struggle for Negro Equality** and 30 copies of **The Murder of Harry T. Moore.** Some people came out of the church to buy the paper. Apparently they had seen others reading it inside. We sold the pamphlets together, and found that most people bought them both.

"On Sunday Dotty and Tom sold 48 copies of the Sept. 26 issue in front of two Negro churches.

"Here is the first sub in the campaign. It was obtained from a man who came to his first forum as a result of attending the debate we had with the Review of the Month group last month."

The report from **New York** is entirely concerned with the current subscription campaign. "We began the campaign on the opening day, October 8," says **John Tabor.** "Result — 15 subs. The way that the Militant handled the Till case opened many doors to us. **Beatrice Friend, John Adams, Nate Weiss, Ruth Leon, Elaine Paine, Priscilla Michaels** and **Howard Blanc** divided forces, some going to Brooklyn and the others to Harlem. At the same time we had some very good street sales."

NEW YORK Militant Forum

Sunday, Oct. 16, 7 P. M.

Labor and Martial Law in Indiana

An eyewitness account of the Perfect Circle strike

Sun., Oct. 23, 7 P. M.

The Negro Struggle At Home and Abroad

A Program to Avenge the Murder of Emmett Till

speaker: George Lavan
Militant staff writer

— and —

Revolt in Africa

guest speaker:
Dr. Lonnie Cross
Negro Educator

116 University Place

Philadelphia Militant Labor Forum

The Great Deception At Geneva

Speaker:
Myra Tanner Weiss
Socialist Workers Party
Candidate for Vice President in 1952

Sat., Oct. 29, 8:30 P. M.

1303 W. Girard Ave. 2nd floor

Questions — Discussion

"Harvest Festival" follows: Refreshments, Dancing, Good Time for All

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Withdraw U. S. Troops from Morocco!

"Tribes Step Up War, French Fly More Troops In. French Use U.S. Bases For Planes." That is the headline in the New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 6. It should bring home to the American reader the role the U.S. is playing in Morocco and the terrible danger in which it puts the American people. This danger is twofold.

There are some 10,000 American soldiers and their families stationed in Morocco — open U.S. military assistance to the French puts them in danger of retaliatory attacks from the Moroccan independence fighters. Secondly, if Moroccan attacks upon U.S. air bases took place, where French transport planes are "continually" landing troops to kill Moroccans, it would serve as an excuse for the U.S. imperialists to involve this country in another Korea-type war.

For let us see how U.S. claims of "neutrality" in the struggle now going on in North Africa look to the people of Algeria and Morocco. In 1906 the U.S. along with other powers signed a treaty "guaranteeing" the independence of Morocco. When the French took over with troops six years later, the U.S. "guarantee" proved to be just another scrap of paper.

When the French threw out the Sultan because he sided with the Istiqlal (Independence) Party and put a hated puppet on the throne, U.S. officials in Morocco openly helped and backed the French. Moreover, French imperialism was able to maintain its colonial armies in North Africa only because the U.S. was financially subsidizing and arming them.

When these armies proved insufficient to keep the Moroccan people down, the U.S. allowed France to transfer practically its whole U.S.-supported and equipped NATO army from Europe to North Africa.

Despite censorship it has leaked out that in at least one case a U.S. Air Force plane and U.S. personnel participated in military operations against the Algerian independence fighters, dropping French paratroops to attack them. Then, the Pentagon, in response to a demand from the French militarists for helicopters, indispensable in fighting guerrillas, put pressure on U.S. plane manufacturers to rush through an order. When even this wasn't quick enough the Pentagon simply turned over the desired number of U.S. helicopters to the French "on loan."

U.S. officials in Morocco are moving the families of GI's from living quarters in cities and towns onto the air bases themselves lest any be injured in the street fighting. But since these air bases are being used by the French army they are legitimate and logical targets of the Moroccan independence fighters.

So far the nationalist leaders have been able to keep the growing anti-American feeling of the Moroccan people restrained. They use such arguments as "we have enough on our hands to fight the French; let's not open a second front against the Americans." But the latest U.S. action is an open provocation — it is military aid to one side in a bitter civil war. It endangers the GI's and their families in Morocco.

There is only one answer to the built-in danger of U.S. involvement in the Moroccan civil war: Get all U.S. troops out of Morocco. The Moroccan people don't want them there. The American people don't want them endangered or this country involved in another Korea-type war. Moreover, the Wall Street imperialists have already, and will more boldly, use them to help keep the Moroccan people colonial slaves of France. The American people want no part of such dirty colonialism. Bring the troops home from Morocco!

Indiana and Mississippi

The city police of New Castle, Indiana, tried to break up a UAW picket line at the Perfect Circle plant on Sept. 27. They arrested 55 pickets. The enforcers of "law and order" were in action.

The Governor of Indiana, George N. Craig, sent 45 state police to "stand-by" as this union-busting activity was undertaken. The forces of "law and order" were growing.

One thousand unionists from all over the state gathered in support of the embattled UAW members in New Castle. They were met with bullets fired by "deputized" scabs and city police from within the foundry. Eight workers were shot and wounded.

One hundred state police escorted the scabs to safety as the governor called out the state national guard to "protect property and life." The forces of "law and order" now patrol the streets of the small town of New Castle with its 18,000 population.

The government rushed troops to New Castle — not to disarm the thugs, uniformed and otherwise, or arrest those who dared to shoot unarmed workers — but to stop the mobilization of support to the strike. The road blocks set up around New Castle by the National Guard are clearly designed to isolate the workers of New Castle from their allies in other areas.

Compare this rapid mobilization of armed power in Indiana in behalf of Perfect Circle profits to the complete failure of the federal government to intervene in any way in Mississippi where lynch law reigns and one million Negro people live in terror.

To break unions there is no legal technicality that cannot be overcome by the federal government. President Truman sent troops to run the mines in 1945 in his effort to break the United Mine Workers Union. He declared the mines the public property of the United States and ordered miners to work or go to jail.

Now the members of the UAW in Indiana watch as the town of New Castle is turned into an armed fortress with soldiers patrolling the streets. And if this weren't enough to protect the union-busting plot of the Perfect Circle Company, you can be sure the federal forces would go into action too.

Clearly the government is a government of Big Business, for Big Business and by Big Business. The Negro people and the working class will get protection of their rights only when they fight for a workers government.

That is the lesson of the events of the last few weeks in Indiana and Mississippi.

Molotov's "Confession"

With Molotov's confession of "heresy" this week the last of the triumvirate which succeeded Stalin immediately after his death has been officially toppled.

Beria was a scapegoat for the hated police character of the Stalinist regime. He was shot. Malenkov was a scapegoat for the economic difficulties brought on by the mismanagement, sloth and greed of the Soviet bureaucratic caste. He was demoted.

Molotov has apparently been selected as the scapegoat for deep unrest among the Soviet masses, an unrest which gives rise to moods of independent thinking and challenges to the ideological shibboleths of the bureaucracy.

We should also bear in mind that the new ruling group may be offering Molotov as a sacrificial goat to the Western imperialists as part of the diplomacy of "peaceful coexistence." The editorial reaction of the New York Times Oct. 12 is of interest in this connection. The Times remarks that the repudiation of Molotov's Feb. 8 speech "as a whole" may be involved. The editors complain that in his Feb. 8 speech Molotov "still breathed fire and brimstone against 'capitalist imperialism' " and that "this did not fit into the 'new look' diplomacy." "His smile is too sour to lure the West," they add, and hazard that "better and broader smiles may take his place."

Whatever Molotov's fate, the manner of his slipping and falling into "ideological heresy" is of exceptional interest.

Molotov's "crime" was no small one, as he himself has explained. By letting slip the phrase that only "the foundations of socialism" have been established in the Soviet Union, he accidentally took issue with nothing less than the basic "theory" of Stalinism.

Since 1932, according to the official mythology of Stalinism, the classless society of socialism has been established in the Soviet Union. And this, the Stalinists declared, was the triumph of the theory of "socialism in one country." Hence, how could Molotov speak of merely the "foundations" of socialism more than two decades later?

Socialism in one country was the battle cry of the bureaucracy in its struggle for power in 1924. The proletarian opposition led by Trotsky was crushed in the name of socialism in one country.

Socialism in one country meant the end of the policy and strategy of world revolution. It meant turning away from the interests of the world working class — including that of the Soviet Union — and giving free reign to the appetites and aspirations of the bureaucratic caste.

That's why, along with the scapegoat and purge system, the Stalinist theory of socialism in one country will be defended by the bureaucracy to the last; that is, until they are swept away by the political revolution of the young Soviet proletariat.

Deepening Crisis of French Imperialism

By Daniel Roberts

France, the "sick man" of capitalist Europe is moving towards another crisis. French imperialism is down to its last colonies and is growing desperate. From 1890 to 19[illegible] French capitalism developed a vast network of foreign investments all over the world, but failed to modernize its home industry. It became the most parasitic of all imperialisms and developed nothing to fall back on as its foreign holdings were wiped out one after the other.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 dipped out large scale French investments in Russia. The extension of the Soviet boundaries to encompass Eastern Europe after World War II destroyed further French sources of income there. U.S. and British imperialism squeezed the French out of Lebanon and Syria.

Revolution claimed North Vietnam and U.S. imperialism is taking over in the South. Now the Moroccan and Algerian peoples are moving into full-fledged revolt, and U.S. imperialism is hoping to use these upheavals to replace French rule in North Africa with its own penetration.

A desperately greedy gang of plunderers in North Africa—the French colonial settlers—are utterly intransigent in opposing the slightest concession to the Moroccan and Algerian peoples. Their North African Lobby in Paris sets the policy for the French ruling class, and they hold trump cards. For, the loss of Algeria with its heavy French investments would remove one of the last important colonies from French exploitation.

In France, itself, the living standards of the working class have not yet caught up with those prevailing in 1938, although improvements in real wages were recorded in the prosperity of the last two years. However, even this gain did not spread to important sections of the working class.

During the last eight weeks a strike wave has swept over France. In major industrial cities of Western France there have been general strikes called to answer employers' lockouts. In Saint Nazaire, Nantes, and other cities, thousands of workers marched through the center of town in demonstrations. In Nantes, shipyard workers stormed the offices of the employers to force them to grant their full demands. (40 francs equivalent to 10 cents an hour.)

Workers fought pitched battles with the hated CRS—an arm of the police that specializes in breaking strikes in France and burning Arab villages in North Africa.

Simultaneously with this strike wave, a rash of protests has broken out among soldiers slated for duty in North Africa, against being called on to crush the Arab independence revolt. The continuation of the war also brings the threat of new inflation and crushing taxes. These would inevitably bring working class and middle classes alike to their feet in renewed struggles.

Thus the French capitalist class is marching towards a fundamental crisis in which its class interests will stand nakedly exposed as irreconcilable with the welfare and aspirations of the masses in North Africa and France.

The question of power will be posed point-blank. What class shall rule France? The bankers and industrialists seeking to drag out their parasitic existence by crushing the working class movement at home and the nationalist movement in North Africa? Or the working class rallying all the other oppressed and exploited strata and uniting them through a Workers and Farmers government for the building of socialism? Such a government, needless to say, would immediately grant the colonies their unconditional independence.

The revolutionary crisis has not engulfed France as yet. Two factors militate against its onset at the present time and still allow the French ruling class some room for maneuvering.

The first of these is economic prosperity — general throughout Western Europe—which has allowed a decisive section of French capitalism to engage in "preventive negotiation" with a number of key unions.

According to Jacques Callen writing in the Sept. 22 France Observateur, these employers are granting concessions such as nation-wide contracts with guaranteed real-wage increases for the next two years and in some cases five years. The government is also granting these concessions to the workers in all nationalized industry, focus of the general strike of August 1953.

"Preventive negotiation" plus the eagerness of the union bureaucrats, heading the Stalinist, Social Democratic and Catholic led unions, to avoid serious struggle, served to restrain workers in the better paid heavy industries in Central France. In this way, the regime while shaken by the strike wave was not basically imperiled by it.

The second factor slowing the outbreak of the most acute crisis is the tempo of the North African struggle. It is not yet general in scope and might be delayed by timely political concessions in both Morocco and Algeria. This would cool off the feeble Arab capitalist class from the revolutionary struggle — a result already achieved in Tunisia by the Mendes-France "reforms" introduced last year.

A NEW COALITION

Indications are that the present Faure cabinet will soon fall and be replaced with a coalition of liberals and Socialists backed by Communist Party votes. This is the combination that voted on Oct. 9 in the Chamber of Deputies for a Socialist Party motion to proceed immediately with "reforms" promised by the Faure cabinet to the Moroccans. The motion carried 477 to 140, with only the North Africa Lobby deputies lined up against it. A Popular-Front-type government might try to arrange a limited settlement in North Africa in order not to aggravate the crisis.

But a softer policy at home and in North Africa can only be a stop-gap. A strong shock — coming either through an end of economic expansion or separation of the Algerian and Moroccan masses from the moderate nationalist leaders in order to unfold the struggle on a revolutionary plane — will plunge France immediately into a revolutionary crisis.

And not for the first time either. Since 1934, France has been in the throes of such crisis on three separate occasions — in 1934-36, in 1945 and in 1953. Each time French imperialism was bailed out by the treacherous leadership of the working class — the Stalinists and Social Democrats — which refused to mobilize the masses for the overthrow of capitalism.

With a new crisis in the making everything becomes focused on the authentic revolutionary party in France, the Trotskyists of the PCI (Internationalist Communist Party.) On them falls the task of winning to a revolutionary program the new militants who rose from the ranks in the current strike wave; to wage intransigent ideological battle against the Communist and Socialist parties in order to win over the best vanguard elements from these parties; to clarify all problems and tasks in the light of Marxist analysis and enter the revolutionary crisis when it comes with the will to win the masses for the seizure of power.

"IF OUR ARMS TREMBLE"

On Sept. 29, three hundred French soldiers from all branches of the service held a silent meeting in the Saint Severin Church in Paris to protest against being sent to North Africa. They distributed a leaflet from which we print the following excerpts. (Translated from La Verite, French Trotskyist newspaper.)

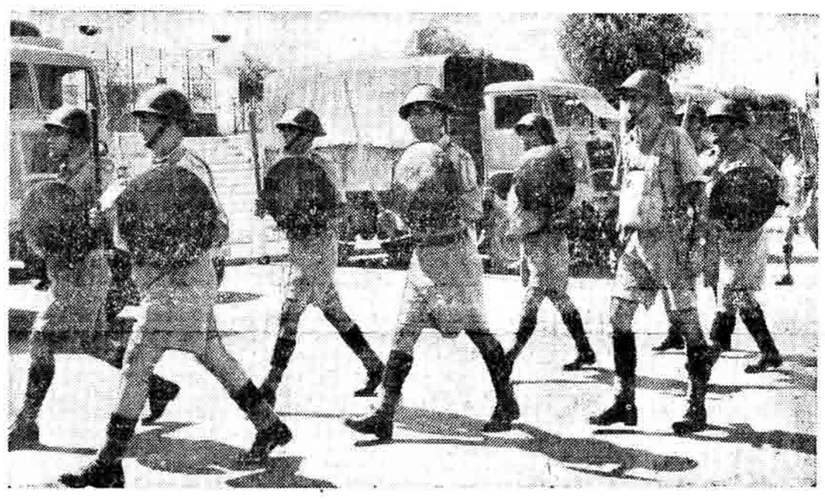
"Believers and unbelievers, Christians and Communists, Jews and Protestants, we join for peace and brotherhood in North Africa. . .

"Our conscience tells us that this war that we are forced to wage against our Moslem brothers . . . is a war contrary to all Christian principles [and] to the right of nations to determine their own fate. . . It is because this war goes against everything we learned during our youth, which was lived under a foreign occupation, that we know how odious it is when an army is imposed on a foreign people. . .

"We are not conscientious objectors. But if our arms tremble when firing on our Moslem brothers, then let all Frenchmen know it is because our conscience rebels.

"We do not call on soldiers to engage in individual disobedience of government orders, but let the French people know that if we obey we do so though death grips our soul. It is up to the French people to understand where its duty towards its own children lies and to act so as to end this war that dishonors us."

Cyprus Under the Iron Heel



British troops, protected by shields, march through Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, during the recent 24-hour general strike demanding independence. The population of the large Mediterranean island, 82% Greek, almost unanimously demands enosis (independence with the right to join Greece). General strike was called when the United Nations refused even to put the Cyprus question on its agenda for discussion. The U.S. voted with British imperailism in the UN against the people of Cyprus.

...N. African Independence Fight

(Continued from page 1)

While trying to dragoon the French people into fighting an imperialist war in Morocco, the French capitalists and militarists were given a foretaste of the kind of struggle the Moroccan people will put up.

FIERCE FIGHTING

In a small three-village area in the Riff Mts., near the border of Spanish Morocco, it has taken around 4,000 French soldiers, with tanks, radios, helicopters and other modern equipment (most of it given or paid for by the U.S.), merely to make deliveries of supplies.

This is graphically brought out by an Associated Press dispatch, Oct. 7, from Morocco describing the fighting from the French side: "Barely do the [French] troops shoot their way through a narrow road from one town to another than they hear that the road is covered again by snipers behind them . . . Each day they fight through from Boured to Aknoul, deliver supplies and remove the wounded, then they must do it all over again."

As was the case in Korea and Indo-China, the imperialists are greatly surprised at the military ability of the colonial people whom they have so long considered as inferiors and whom they have heretofore shot down like pigeons in "ratissages" (raking operations) and "collective reprisal."

On Oct. 4, according to Reuters, the British news service, Moroccan guerrillas knocked out 30 armored cars and held up an entire regiment of the Foreign Legion. Besides expressing surprise at the fighting ability, French officers complained that the "enemy" had some machine guns—as if it were unsportsmanlike of them to fight the imperialists with anything but spears and flintlocks.

The situation of French imperialism in North Africa became all the more serious with the linking up of the Algerian with the Moroccan fighters. This link-up was made public in Cairo, Egypt, by Algerian and Moroccan leaders in exile.

The two groups jointly announced the formation of a Mahgreb (North African) Liberation Army, unifying the guerrilla movements of Morocco and Algeria under a single command. French sources believe, and the Cairo announcement claims, that the fighting that broke out on Oct. 1 in the Riff area of Morocco and the Oran department of Algeria was led by this North African Liberation Army. The French point to the "commando" tactics used by the guerrillas in Morocco. The Cairo exiles announce the new army is led by North Africans who got their experience in the French army during World War II. Now they are using that military experience fighting for their own countries.

A significant part of the announcement made by the exiled Moroccan leaders was that the new army "does not consider itself tied by any agreement, past or future, which does not lead to the attainment of total independence. This is a repudiation of and a challenge to the right-wing Istiqlal leaders, who made the "reform" agreement with the French at Aix-les-Bains in August. The French have not yet carried it out.

The Moroccan Istiqlal (Independence) Party is a broad movement of all classes and of varying degrees of militancy. The French picked out those Istiqlal leaders in Morocco with whom it wished to negotiate. It refused to deal with the principal leaders such as Allal el-Fassi, in exile in Egypt, or Ahmed Balafrej, Secretary-General, in exile in Switzerland. It is believed that the leaders chosen by the French to attend the conference at Aix-les-Bains in France 2 months ago were "soft" rather than "hard" on the independence question.

PHONY AGREEMENT

At any rate these Istiqlal representatives were conned into an agreement which did not include the number one popular demand — return of the pro-nationalist Sultan—a prisoner of the French in Madagascar. The deal worked out at Aix-les-Bains provided for the departure of the hated French puppet Sultan and the establishment of a three-man Regency council on which the Istiqlal would have one representative.

But even this weak concession to the Istiqlal, which has the overwhelming support of the people of Morocco, has not been carried out. The puppet Sultan has finally left, but with the connivance of the French Resident General he named his pro-French cousin to take his place.

While the French stalled on the highly-touted "reform," they filled North Africa with 300,000 troops. Reinforcements arrive daily. Especially noteworthy is the fact that French troop planes are landing continually at the huge U.S. Air Base near Nouasseur. While the U.S. pretends to be neutral this is giving open military aid to the French

Fear that the Moroccan movement would go to the left was expressed by French Premier Faure in the debate on his cabinet's policy. He warned that unless the "reform" promised the right-wing Istiqlal was carried out the "extremist" nationalists would take over.

The North African war is extremely unpopular with the French people. Only the bankers and the wealthy French settlers, who live off the Moroccans, are for it. There have been at least a half dozen demonstrations and mutinies by reservists called up for shipment to the colonies.

World Events

GIRL SLAVERY was banned by Japan's Supreme Court in a decision which struck at the country's notorious "human traffic" labor contracts which kept thousands of girls in virtual bondage. Wages were advanced to their parents, and the girls forced to work them off. The court ruled that any one younger than 18 working on advanced wages may quit without repaying the advance.

* * *

IN BRAZIL, Juscelino Kubitschek, a businessman, has been widely acknowledged as having won the Presidential elections. All returns are not in yet, however. Kubitschek is the candidate of two parties—the Social-Democrats and Labor—both creations of former dictator Vargas who committed suicide last year. According to Joseph Newman, writing in the Oct. 7 N.Y. Herald-Tribune, these two parties "might be regarded as the right and left hands of Mr. Vargas' machine and the basis of his power. The PSD (Social Democrats) covered the interests of the big business men and land-owners, while the PTB (Labor Party) catered to the leftist sentiments of the working class." Kubitschek also has the support of the Stalinists. The vice-presidential race is still deadlocked. The Army has threatened to prevent Joao Goulart, Kubitschek's running mate and head of the Labor Party, from taking office if elected. U.S. imperialism, too, is reported opposed to him, as representing a potential Peron, though they find Kubitschek acceptable by himself. Brazil is caught in the throes of inflation as are other Latin American countries and this is provoking a sharp cabinet crisis.

* * *

IN ARGENTINA, the following important developments have taken place: (1) Dr. Horacio Monike, Minister of Industry declared that the Lonardi government considered the Peron contract with Standard Oil Co. of California null and void because Congress failed to approve it by Sept. 30. (2) Hugo de Prieto and other top Peronist leaders of the six million strong General Confederation of Labor (CGT) resigned their posts. Gangs, calling themselves "Civil Commandos of the Revolution" took over leadership from Peronists in the packinghouse, railway, bank employe, theatrical artists and port workers unions. Some 15,000 packinghouse workers struck for one day when their elected leadership was ousted by these means. In the newsboys union, the secretary-general, Napoleon Sollazo was ousted by his brother, Jose Antonio. In many cases, the new union leaders are former Peronists ousted by Peron. The Lonardi government has scheduled elections in all unions in four months. They will be held under the supervision of the Minister of Labor. (3) The Peronist Supreme Court was replaced by new appointees.

* * *

THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST PARTY leads in the country's national voting. With nearly nine-tenths of the votes tabulated, the Nationalists polled 29%; the Moslem Teachers Party, 24%; the Masjumi (Moslem) Party, 21%; and the Communist Party, 21%. The Masjumi Party, which heads the government at present, is friendly to Dutch and U.S. imperialism. When it took over last month, securities rose sharply on the Amsterdam stock exchange. After the election, the Masjumi Party and Moslem Teachers announced they would work together. The Nationalists rejected a coalition with the Stalinists, who supported their cabinet before its fall last July. This raises the possibility of a coalition of a section of the Nationalists with the Moslem parties, when the new Parliament convenes next Spring.

Twin Cities Labor Forum

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Chicago Trade Unionist, Socialist Workers Party Organizer
will speak on
Civil Liberties and Free Speech in the U.S. Today

●

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XIX — MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1955 — NUMBER 42

The Negro Struggle

By George Lavan

The FBI and Lynchings

There is a campaign on at present to refurbish the reputation of the FBI which has been considerably tarnished by the revelations of perjury committed by its paid informers in the witch hunt.

Equally damaging to the much ballyhooed FBI is its record, or lack of a record, on the lynchings, beatings, deprivations of the right to vote and the reign of terror in Mississippi which culminated in the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till.

One need only contrast the hundreds of FBI agents who were assigned to the Robert Greenlease kidnaping several years ago to the FBI's refusal to act in the Till case to see where it stands on enforcing the law for protection of Negro people in the South.

But that doesn't mean the FBI doesn't pay any attention to the Negro people. Labor's Daily Sept. 24 reports that at the mass meeting called by the NAACP in Cleveland to protest the Till Lynching the FBI "was present in force" as was the Cleveland Police Department's "Subversive Squad."

While the FBI doesn't feel that the Lindberg Kidnaping Law is basis enough for it to do anything in Money, Mississippi, it feels that the current suppression of the Bill of Rights makes it necessary to watch the NAACP meeting. How many other meetings of the NAACP does the FBI watch without it getting into the newspapers? Do they have their paid informers in the NAACP; do they get "confidential" reports of its meetings, the ideas and conversations of its officials, etc.?

It is believed that a large percentage of FBI gumshoes are Southern whites. And since any "radical" ideas disqualify an FBI applicant for a job — and in the South any questioning of Jim Crow is considered radical — it is safe to assume that the Southern personnel of the FBI have about the same attitude towards Negroes as the local "law enforcement" agencies. Similarly in the North the attitude of FBI agents is about the same as that of Northern cops — and anyone familiar with the rampant police brutality against Negroes, knows what that is.

Dr. Theodore R. Howard, militant leader of the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, recently said: "It is getting to be a strange thing that the FBI can never find out who the killer is when a colored man is killed in the South."

In a copyrighted interview in the Pittsburgh Courier Oct. 8 Dr. Howard described how the NAACP made available to the FBI conclusive evidence in the lynch-slaying of Rev. G. W. Lee of Belzoni, Mississippi, who had insisted on his right to vote. The FBI did nothing. Dr. Howard concluded that you can't take a man brought up under, and believing in, the white-supremacy code and change his nature "by pinning an FBI badge on him."

Of course Southern FBI agents, who don't want to find evidence against lynchers, could be replaced in a minute by FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. That is, if headquarters wanted to do something about the reign of terror in Mississippi. The point is, it doesn't. Innumerable cases such as those of Harry and Harriet Moore, Rev. Lee and Emmett Till prove that.

A Zealous Public Servant

By Harry Ring

Recently I heard a politician speak about the continuous need to drive subversives out of government. He cut right through the political and legal arguments on the question and really pointed up the human element which he said is the main reason for the "loyalty" program.

He explained the whole problem this way: The big thing that distinguishes America from all the foreign countries is that we start out with the individual. For us the rights of each single human being is more important than that of any groups or classes. We have to hunt out the reds because they aim to set up a totalitarian state which will trample on the sacred rights of the individual. The American spirit of fair play demands that we protect the little man from the possibility of that kind of brutal treatment.

And if anybody thinks this is just fine talk with no action they can take a look at what Mr. Wagner's administration in New York City is doing to see to it that the little fellow gets plenty of protection from being kicked around by subversives. This week's prize winner in the loyalty crusade, according to the facts I read in the Oct. 6 New York Post, is Public Works Commissioner Zurmuhlen. He's a man who lets nothing stop him from cleaning out those who want to trample on human rights.

The commissioner scored his kayo punch for "fair play" and "freedom" last June 17 when he fired 65-year-old Morris Nagin, a civil servant for 32 years. But the battling commissioner is also a modest man, so the fact didn't become public until Nagin filed suit in the state Supreme Court to reverse the decision. Charged with being a Communist, Nagin was booted out by the commissioner on the grounds that he failed to cooperate with the Investigation Department's security program.

Mr. Nagin gave the commissioner all kinds of trouble right from the time he was called up for investigation. First of all, he denied he was a Communist. Next he got a postponement by having a stomach ulcer and high blood pressure. And then he got a new postponement by the slick stunt of being rushed to the hospital and getting a tumor removed.

But nobody can deceive the shrewd and energetic commissioner. He wanted that hearing wound up. Even Mr. Nagin's wife has made known how the commissioner sticks with bulldog tenacity to his prey. She told the Post: "All the time he (Mr. Nagin) was in the hospital Zurmuhlen kept calling the hospital and our home every day. It was a terrible thing for a man with an ulcer and high blood pressure. It was torture for him . . . and for the whole family, for that matter." Two weeks after going to the hospital, Nagin was charged with disobeying orders. Eight days later he was fired.

Commissioner Zurmuhlen modestly insisted to the Post that Mrs. Nagin's account of his zealous activity was not true, but like a true gentleman, he refused to comment on the case.

Yes sir, it's fair play for each individual human being that counts with the "loyalty" boys.

Notes from the News

A BAN ON BOOKS declared "objectionable" was proposed by Baltimore's Mayor D'Alesandro. The list, compiled by the National Organization for Decent Literature and given to the Mayor by The Catholic Review, objects to over 500 books. Included in the list are works of Nobel Prize winners Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner, Emile Zola, Erskine Caldwell, James T. Farrell and John Dos Passos. While the ban is proposed on a "voluntary" basis the Mayor threatened to "go to the legislature and get a law with teeth in it."

* * *

A LABOR APPEAL to the American Legion to transfer its October national convention from Miami to another city, has fallen on deaf ears. Hotel workers have been on strike against Miami hotels since April. Labor veterans belonging to the Legion have declared they will not cross any picket lines.

* * *

A RAID by the CIO Steelworkers Union on the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, independent, failed at the American Smelting Co. in Baltimore, Md. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has been the union at the plant for many years. McDonald's Steel union petitioned the NLRB for an election and lost it by an almost two to one margin.

* * *

THE COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO, has begun an investigation of "public as opposed to private ownership" of telephone facilities in this country and Canada. A recent international executive board meeting authorized the investigation. Joseph A. Beirne, international president of this 300,000 member union said "I have recently returned from a world-wide meeting of the Postal Telephone and Telegraph International, a confederation of unions of workers serving communication operations throughout the free world. In all countries but ours, the communications system is government-owned and operated."

* * *

A SUIT AGAINST NEW YORK CITY was filed by Mrs. Josefa Feliciano, charging that Lincoln Hospital was responsible for the death of her husband. When her husband, Ramon, 26, claimed severe pains in his head the doctor looked at his throat, tapped his chest and dismissed him saying it was nothing serious. The examination took 30 seconds. Five days later he died of brain inflammation. Mrs. Feliciano now must maintain their three children.

* * *

SOLIDARITY. When a Negro Air-Force pilot was refused service in the Birmingham, Ala., airport terminal, 21 white men in the party refused to eat in the establishment. Lt. Robert T. Dickerson was the only Negro in an Air-Force crew that was forced down for repairs in Birmingham. When the waitress told him that he could not be served in the airport cafe others in the party protested to the floor manager, and then the cafe manager. Cafe employes claimed they were only following a ruling of the Birmingham city attorney.

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New York Unionists Protest Till Lynching

Part of the audience of 20,000 that gathered in mid-town Manhattan on Oct. 11 to protest the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till and the whitewash trial of his murderers. Meeting was called by District 65 of the CIO Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union.

OVERFLOW MEETING IN CLEVELAND HEARS REP. DIGGS ON TILL CASE

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8 — More than 3,000 persons packed the Shiloh Baptist Church here today to hear a first-hand account of the Sumner, Miss., trial of Emmett Till's lynchers by Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Detroit.

This was the second overflow crowd to demonstrate against the Mississippi murder in Cleveland. When Mrs. Mamie E. Bradley, mother of the 14-year-old victim appeared at a local NAACP mass meeting Sept. 18, on her way to the trial, Antioch Baptist Church was unable to hold the audience, and hundreds were turned away.

Today's meeting demonstrated that indignation has increased rather than abated with the conclusion of the whitewash trial. The hall began filling up more than half an hour before the scheduled time of the meeting.

"Are there any seats left inside?" several elderly women asked Militant salesmen outside the church.

"Are they going to charter a bus to go to Washington tomorrow?" one young woman asked.

An air of expectancy and eagerness for action pervaded the crowd. But if they expected a bold program through which they could unite all the forces opposed to extreme Southern reaction in an uncompromising campaign of mass protest, they were disappointed.

Congressman Diggs vividly pictured both the terror that exists in the South, and the readiness of Southern Negroes to risk death itself in the struggle against it.

Moses Wright In Detroit

Moses Wright, courageous Negro share-cropper who defied tradition and Mississippi terror when he testified against the white lynchers of Emmett Till, is now living with relatives in Detroit. He had been offered a train ticket to Albany, New York, and a life-time job by a white man from that city. He chose, however, to come to Detroit. Wright told the story of his departure from Mississippi to a newsman: "After the trial I went back to my cabin. I cleaned up. Then I went to the church, the Church of God in Christ. I set there alone, a little weepy, until dark. I started back and a white man said there were some white men in front of my cabin. So I slept in the car in the cemetery that night. Come daybreak I told Mr. Fredrick, my boss man, to sell my cotton and sell my dogs, and I said to sell my chickens, and I said whatever else was left, why, to sell that too. And I got me a train ticket and I went to Chicago. I had two dollars left . . . I used to be stomped in that ground down there, but not now."

"Mississippi represents a symbol of shameful disregard of the rights of all people," he said. "And this symbol must be destroyed before it destroys us."

But the program he offered for destroying it was either inadequate or false: pressure on business and professional people, newspapers, politicians—and election of Democrats.

Many of his specific proposals were applauded by the audience such as the demand that every political candidate this year be forced to take a stand on the crimes of Mississippi, that the seating of Congressmen from Mississippi be challenged, and that representatives of the Negro people be elected to public office wherever possible.

But when he concluded with an appeal for support of Cleveland machine Democrats like Charles A. Vanik and the ultra-reactionary witch-hunter, Michael A. Feighan for reelection to Congress, much of the impact of his speech was lost.

In his entire speech, which covered a wide range of ramifications of the struggle against Mississippi lynch terror, Diggs said not one word about calling on the millions of members of the labor movement for organized, united action.

Significantly, a number of people approached the Militant salesmen for additional copies for distribution among their friends. But every one of the more than 200 copies available had been sold.

...NAACP Demands Democrats Act on Dixie Terror

(Continued from page 1)

are their programs to deal with the Mississippi situation.

"If a Democratic Congress and a Republican administration won't do anything, then I believe it is time—and I say this knowing it may seriously affect my political future—to start a new party, a party of the people, by the people and for the people," shouted Powell as the trade union audience, approximately half white and half colored, broke into applause.

This outdoor rally was held Oct. 11 on 36th St. between 7th and 8th Avenues. The block was closed to traffic and the audience filled the street from curb to curb. Starting at noon, the meeting lasted till 2 P.M. David Livingstone, president of District 65 of the sponsoring union, chaired the meeting and announced to all RWDSU members that they could overstay their lunch hours by an hour in order to hear the whole meeting. The union had made arrangements with their employers or took responsibility. Also in attendance were large numbers of AFL garment workers. Cooperating in the organization of the rally were the NAACP and the Jewish Labor Committee.

WILKINS' LETTER

Roy Wilkins' letter, made public after the passage of two weeks had failed to bring a reply from Democratic National Chairman Butler, warned: "The allegiance of the average Negro to the Democratic Party can be maintained in the face of speeches by professional Southerners, but it is doubtful if it can be maintained in the face of murder.

" . . . It would appear to us that a lot of work is indicated for the Democratic Party leaders on their fellow party workers in the State of Mississippi if the party hopes to have anything more than a wish and a prayer in 1956.

"It seems to us that such work would not stop with checking the assaults on Negroes, but would assure their unrestricted enrollment and activity in voting in the party in Mississippi."

Wilkins' warning that Negroes might retaliate against the Democratic Party in the 1956 elections leaves unanswered the question of what the Negro people could get from voting Republican since the administration has equally failed to respond to demands that federal action be taken against the terror in Mississippi. Neither Wilkins or the labor officials who addressed the great mass meeting in midtown Manhattan made reference to Rep. Powell's declaration that Democratic and Republican refusal to act would mean the time had come to launch a new party.

In fact the statements of the NAACP and labor leaders are but a pale reflection of the tremendous anger and desire for action that exists among the masses of the Negro people. Indignant letters on the Till case continue to pour into the Negro newspapers. Any and every suggestion for some sort of action is applauded at meetings. The concensus is that something has to be done—but no course of action that can bring results has yet been suggested by the official Negro or labor leaderships.

A reflection of this militant feeling in the Negro communities is found in the editorial of the Oct. 8 Call and Post, the Negro newspaper of Cleveland, Ohio. It says: "Our Constitution provides that Congress is empowered to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union. Why then are thousands of Negro citizens denied this protection against the brutal savagery that is the daily practice in Mississippi?"

As for the Northern or liberal wing of the Democratic Party, it asks: "Where are those loudmouthed Democratic politicians in the North who rode into the Congress of the United States on such platitudes as 'a new deal,' 'a better way of living,' 'democracy and brotherhood to all?'

"We'll tell you where they are. They are in the Congress, playing buddy-buddy with the Ellenders, the Eastlands, the Hills, the Johnsons, the Kefauvers, and the Kilgores of the U.S. Senate in slapping down any legislation aimed at freeing a race of black serfs from their fetters."

A Contrast

On the very day Emmett Till's tortured body was pulled from a river in Mississippi, Mrs. Cora Little, a Negro member of the CIO Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union, was burned to death at her job in Chicago. Matt Paparello, white, also a union member, had made his way out of the burning building. When he learned the young Negro woman was still inside he rushed back. Their bodies were found together. The RWDSU newspaper's obituary noted that the last sight seen by both Emmett Till and Cora Little was the face of a white man. "Yet what a contrast . . . for Cora saw friendship and decency while Emmett could see only hatred and bestiality. . ."

Buffalo Meeting On Till Marks A New Record

BUFFALO, Oct. 8 — Nearly one thousand people here attended a meeting last week to protest the Mississippi lynch murder of Emmett Till and the phony trial of the two killers held for the crime. It was the largest meeting of its kind ever held on the Niagara Frontier.

Negro working people and their allies packed the hall and overflowed into the street. The crowd filled every available chair, lined the aisles, stood on the stairs and along the walls, and hundreds more outside were unable to get in.

The meeting was called and organized by the Buffalo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The body of the meeting consisted of short talks by ministers and other professionals mainly from the Negro community.

The NAACP auxiliary president, Mrs. Martha Millar, described the case as "one of the most horrible and atrocious crimes ever perpetrated." A printer, James Garrett, urged those present to protest and protest as their forefathers did in the struggle against slavery. He evoked applause with an appeal to white people (there were about 75 there) to join in the fight for equality.

Wilbur Trammell, an attorney, said, "You can't have justice or equality unless you fight and die for it. We are not going to be satisfied to be second-class citizens."

The Rev. Harry White linked the case to local problems. He pointed out that Negroes are denied membership in the American Automobile Association and gave an illustration of discrimination in the public schools.

Leeland Jones, a Democratic politician and Negro councilman, climaxed his speech by telling the gathering to get out and vote. This evoked some response. However, advising people to vote for the Democrats fell flat with those in the audience who knew the record of the Democratic party in the Negro struggle.

A fund of over a thousand dollars was collected at the meeting to be used by the NAACP in the Till case. By far the largest donation, $300, came from a union local of the Buffalo Steel Corporation.

The Rev. Kenneth Bowen, who chaired the meeting, circulated petitions calling for an investigation of the trial. He has reported that several thousand signatures have been obtained and the petitions will be sent to Attorney General Brownell. A resolution calling for justice in the case was passed at the meeting to be drafted and sent to Congress.

NO ACTION PROGRAM

The petitions, resolutions and the fund were the only steps taken. No date was set for a future meeting. The speakers were in general agreement that something should be done, but failed to advance an action program. Particularly lacking was an appeal to the labor movement for support.

The Socialist Workers Party distributed issues of the Militant covering the case and giving concrete proposals to secure justice and prevent future victimizations of minority groups. **The paper was accompanied by a leaflet which stressed the need to mobilize the labor movement, for defense of threatened witnesses and a step-up in the union organization drive in the South. Suggestions like these were read with approval by those who attended the meeting.**

L. A. Meeting Hears Dr. Theodore Howard

By Lois Saunders

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 — "This is not the end of the mounting death list. There is going to be more violence in Mississippi," Dr. Theodore Howard, dedicated spokesman for Mississippi's million voiceless Negroes, warned the mass of tense, spellbound listeners at a meeting at the Second Baptist Church here today protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till.

But while he warned of new hate-bred terror, Dr. Howard also spoke of the courage, militancy and determination of the unsung Negroes of Mississippi who are fighting for their rights, even in the face of death itself.

"How long," he asked, "must the black men go to the ends of the earth to fight, bleed and die for something that they cannot have in Mississippi?"

As the speaker told the details of the kidnaping and murder of the 14-year-old Chicago youth last Aug. 28, women and men in the audience unashamedly wiped the tears from their eyes. A woman in the balcony cried out. Others joined her in a mournful wail.

The crowd filled every one of the 2,000 seats in the auditorium, stood close packed in the aisles, lined the walls and spilled out into the streets. It was part of 5,000 who turned out, in answer to an NAACP appeal, to demonstrate against the lynch-murders in Mississippi and freeing of the two white men accused of killing young Till.

In telling the story of what happened on that Sunday morning when the lad was snatched from his bed, Dr. Howard reported important facts, connecting the two white men with the crime, which were never investigated or brought out in court. He detailed likewise the background of the killings earlier this year of Lamar Smith, in Brookhaven, Miss., and of the Rev. George Lee, in Belzoni, Miss.

THE NEW KKK

He also told the story of the economic boycott, enforced by the white Citizens Councils — the 1955 version of the Ku Klux Klan — to ruin Negro farmers and businessmen and force them to knuckle under or get out.

"These mad, frustrated and evil men," he said, "feel that they can keep integration out of Mississippi for the next 10 years, and that within that time through the use of terror and the economic squeeze, they can force 500,000 Negroes to leave the State."

Dr. Howard is president-elect of the National Medical Association. A surgeon, who operates his own hospital in Mound Bayou, Miss., he was in large measure responsible for rounding up some of the key witnesses at what he called the "Roman holiday" that passed as a trial of the two men accused of Till's murder. Because of the role he is playing in spearheading the fight for Negro rights in Miss., he is a marked and hunted man. Not a day passes, he said, but he receives at least one death threat.

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